## STATE CONVENTION

The Constitution, Southern Rights and the Union CANDIDATES. NEILL S. BROWN, ANDREW EWING,

RUSSELL HOUSTON. Election Saturday, February 9th.

The act authorizing the election, submits | act of that State. This is a cheering omen of the question of calling a Convention to the the returning sense of justice of the people of puslified voters. Those, therefore, who favor Rhode Island. Convention, should vote "CONVENTION." those opposed "FO CONVENTION," as the law

If you are opposed to a Convention and vote against it, be sure to vote for the Union candidates. An omission to vote for these candidates is equivalent to a vote against them.

To all whom it may Conceru,

new questions arise, affecting the interests of the people, to give both sides a hearing. We are never afraid to trust the intelligence of our readers. Since the inception of the coatroversy which has produced the present National crisis, we have published communications refl cting all shades of opinion-Unionism, secessionism, disunionism, have all had a hearing. The argument has been fairly presented to our readers. Not one of the communications have presented our views. These are given in our editorial columns; and we beg that no one will think we en dorse what we publish from others unless we so state expressly. We are Southern in every fibre of our frame-we would not yield a fragment of our constitutional rights to the behests of anti-slavery fanaticism; and yet. whilst we deeply sympathize with the people of the seceded States, we utterly scorn the ambitious leaders whose artifices have precipitated the present condition of things in the South. But for them the South might have been a unit in coercing a settlement, or a unit in the peaceful establishment of an enduring government composed of the entire slave States. They are men whose lead the Parrior can never recognize.

Light Breaking.

The dispatches yesterday from Washing position, on the the part of Republicans, as the day for the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln controversy which is slowly and surely disintegrating the Union. We were prepared for the dispatches received, by private letters written Saturday, from one of which we learn that Mr. Seward is disposed to take another step in advance and effect a settlement." Be firm, Union men; and, he patient!

Last summer Gen. L. P. WALKER, the Commissioner from Alabama to this State, made a speech in Franklin County in that State, in which he addressed himself to the poor particularly. He believed that the election of Lincoln would be the means of precipitating the Southern States into the vortex ct disunion, and that civil war would be one of the consequences. He urged the necessity of concentrating the vote of the Southern States upon Mr. Breckipridge to defeat Lincoln, contending that there was no other way to prevent his election. To enlist the poor in the support of Breckinridge, be told them that if Lincoln should be elected and disunion and civil war should follow, on them would fall the breast of bittle. The rich, he argued, could leave the country or hire substitutes, and thus escape the person. al consequences. But the poor could not do this. They could not even in times of prosperity and peace, get money to emigrate when they wished to better their condition, as new fields for their enterprise were opened. They were fastened to the soil, and could not escape. If civil war, with its borrors came, they must needs shoulder the muskets, and march fourth to battle, leaving their wives and children to support themselves as best they could. This was esteemed at the time a fair argument in favor of Breckinridge. It was citizen. an appeal to the poor as a class to stand by Breckinridge with a view to save the Union, and protect themselves against the dangers and privations of civil war. And why should it not now be fair argument to the poor to stand by the Union which has sheltered and protected them, which has conferred upon them a thousand blessings and has never, to the weight of feather, oppressed them? Why should they not feel that the secessionists into civil war, are cruelly jeopardizing their lives, and the lives of their families, and take steps to protect and defend their inte- altogether.

tune. As a triumph of anti-slavery sectionalism, it was eminous of future evil. It demanded of the Southern people some action to resist its influences, and to preserve their constitutional rights. But their duty to themselves, to the past, and to the future, should have counselled them to exhaust every remedy within the Union before resorting to disunion. The Cotton States have not chosen to do this. They have preferred resistance to the Federal Government and revolution; and the "friends of secession-the advocates of disunion"-in our midst, are demanding that Tennessee shall, with equal haste, and want of deliberation, do the same thing. Large numbers of our mechanics and laboring poor, in public meetings, have protested against such action. The great mass tested against such action. The great mass of them are for conciliation and compromise of them are for conciliation and compromise of them are for conciliation and compromise of the states, and here for a serving the rights of the South, and for preserving the Union, if possible, They have not given up all hope, because fanatical leaving a such as the state of the republican party treat with their anti-slavery dogmas. They are finished the state of the remaindering their anti-slavery dogmas. They are finished the states and coolness—that there shall be any collection at home, and for a deeplopment of the intension of the states and the border States lose hundred masses of the North. Representing the classes, who, in the language of General Walkers, are fasteded to the soil, and must be not always are not adequate to the object, let their excatable the state of the remaindering the classes, who, in the language of General walkers, are fasteded to the soil, and must be not always are not adequate to the object, let their excatable the soil prepared to arms if necessary, claiming the intensive their propose would aggravate the injury soil that the notion of the propose will aggravate the injury of the soil, and the soil of the soil and the soil of

The election of Lincoln was a great misfor-

gratified in having the opportunity to-day. to lay before the readers of the PATRIOT the able letter of Mr. STOKES addressed to his constituents. It presents a culm and forcible statement of the difficulties which have disin all sections of the confederacy.

A Caution. We hear of opponents of the proposed quer Mexico, and annex Cuba, what a mag- the contrary notwithstanding Such a pro-State Convention who think that all that is nominees. In Davidson the following is the ticket for them to deposit in the ballot box

NEILL S. BROWN, ANDREW EWING. RUSSELL HOUSTON.

The Rhede Island Liberty Law. The Legislature of Rhode Island, now in session, have repealed the personal liberty New Jersey Speaks.

The Legislature of New Jersey have adopted resolutions embodying the Crittenden pro- tution, and laws. position, and appointed Commissioners to meet the representatives of Virginia and other States at Washington on the 4th of have to deal. There are two classes of men next mouth. This is another cheering omen! whom it is needless to consult. Be patient, men of Tennessee, and you may It has been a habit with the PATRIOT, when yet aid in the glorious achievement of preserving the Union, and getting the rights of ing circumstances as a pretext, so far as the South secured.

> FOR WASHINGTON .- Mr. Lincoln leaves Washington on the 11th of next month.

Gov. Morgan, republican, recommends the Legislature of New York the appointment of Commissioners to meet those of Virginia and other States at Washington on the 4th of and other States at Washington on the 4th of essary but dangerous to consult, are the extreme men of the North, who would at once that day, promises to be well attended.

The Sloop-of-war Brooklyn. Den't get uneasy over the dispatch about

precipitators in Florida would like to have lision with her, to operate upon the Convention election in Tennessee. The Portsmouth (Va.,) Transcript of the 25th explains the obect of the Brooklyn's sailing as follows-We learn this morning that this United States steam-sloop-of-war, which had been lying off Fort Monroe since her return from Charleston, went to sea yesterday on another peaceful mission. She is ordered to intercept government vessels heretofore authorized to go into Pensacola and prevent their dothe attempt which the Floridians might make any received during the present session of to seize and hold them, and secondly, as con-Congress. There is evidently a growing disand other serious losses. Before leaving Hampton Roads, however, she received on board, from the fort, two companies of artilapproaches, to do something to adjust the lery, under Capts. Vodges and Langhorne, a step which, we presume, is only precautiona-

> BEGINNING to YIELD .- The Washington corespondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, in a despatch dated the 27th, says-"The disposition to do something is spreading amongst the Republicans."

The same correspondent also says-Last night a private conference of about orty of the most prominent conservative men from all parts of the country !- ! place at the Columbian Hotel. A free interchange of opinion was had, and concert of action determined upon, which may materially improve the aspect of political affairs. Crittenden, Douglas, Seward, and Dixon.

were consulting last night. It is still confidently asserted by claiming to know, that Lincoln will issue ome manifesto, intended to give peace to the country after the counting of the Electoral votes. The Boston Union Committee called on Seward, who expressed himself hopeful of a settlement which will allay sectional ani-

Letter from Hon. W. B. Stokes to his Constituents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23d, 1861. To MY CONSTITUENTS: The excitement prerailing throughout our country, the dangers tions made to me by persons in my district,

gard to the distracted state of public affairs, have induced me to address you collectively. That our country is in a state of revolution, and fast tending to dissolution, no one can deny; and unless some speedy action is had, a final overthrow and destruction seems inevitable. I do not write you in the way of dictation, but in a spirit of brotherly love and fraternal affection; being identified with you, in every respect, as an American

Now, what is all this difficulty about? What are the grievances complained of in the South; and, next, what are the remedies proposed by South Carolina and some others of North and South, shall succeed in their internthe Cotton States? They complain that Northern men intend

which are the common property of all the other in a conflict more terrible than the pen States; and, as a remedy for this prospective grievance, propose to secede and give up the territories altogether.

They complain (and justly, too,) that some of the Northern States have violated the conservative men of the Southi that there are the Northern States have violated the conservative men of the Southi that there are the Northern States have violated the conservative men of the Southi that there are the Northern States have violated the conservative men of the Southi that there are the conservative men of the Southi that there are the conservative men of the Southi that there are the conservative men of the Southi that there are the conservative men of the Southi that there are the conservative men of the Southi that there are the conservative men of the Southi that there are the conservative men of the Southi that there are the conservative men of the Southi that there are the conservative men of the Southi that there are the conservative men of the Southi that there are the conservative men of the Southi that there are the conservative men of the Southi that there are the conservative men of the Southi that there are the conservative men of the Southi that there are the conservative men of the Southi that there are the conservative men of the Southi that there are the conservative men of the Southi that there are the conservative men of the Southi that there are the conservative men of the Southi that there are the conservative men of the Southi that the conservative men of the Southi that there are the conservative men of the Southi that there are the conservative men of the Southi that there are the conservative men of the Southi that the cons of the Northern States have violated the

and disunionists, who are rushing the South Constitution, by passing acts to impede the into civil war are cruelly iconsmissing their execution of the Fugitive Slave law; and, as execution of the Fugitive Slave law; and, as is guaranteed by the Constitution. How is members met us here the first of the session, a remedy for this violation on their part, this to be done? The first step towards it is they propose to abolish the Constitution They complain that the Constitution and

aws of the United States are not sufficient to prevent the abduction of slaves, or secure the rendition of fugitives; and their remedy is to relieve Northern negro-stealers from ly left to the Judiciary to declare them void. and bind yourselves to a confederacy, that those restraints, and give up all claim to the rendition of fugitives. They complain of the "underground rail-

Canada; and, as a remedy, they propose to the rendition of fugitives from labor, the following is the provision of the Constitution, them. You will be told that our rights save the cost and trouble of transportation, lowing is the provision of the Constitution, by virtually bringing Canada down to the viz: "No person held to service or labor in Ohio river, and the borders of the slave holding States.

Northern States which is seeking the over- such service or labor; but shall be delivered protected in the Union than out of it. For throw of Southern institutions; and their up on claim of the party to whom such serinto that anti-slavery party.

up on claim of the party to whom such serinto that anti-slavery party. into that anti-slavery party.

by a few madmen in the North for John

February the second States will frame their government. Tennessee will have, and can have, no voice in its formation. If she enter it she must take it, as she took the federal government, and respect its authority. It will make no difference to her whether she enter it the 4th of March, or four years thereafter. She cannot, at either period of time, change its provisions; and whenever she may ask to be admitted she will be joyfully received, on the conditions imposed on her and all new comers by the patent government.

It is inconceivable, that the evils of which the sound raised, but for the acquisition of territory outside of the original limits of the United States, and optiside of the constitution. It would have seemed but their leading men for plunging into a revolution, the only effect of which, if peaceful and successful, would unquestionably be greatly to increase the losses and dangers of the other States without the least benefit to their own States. There is some other motive, not openly avowed, which stimulates them to take this deprinciple, the line might have to be changed or modified upon every new acquisition of territory outside of the original limits of the United States, and optiside of the original limits of the United States, and optiside of the original limits of the United States, and optiside of the provisions of the Coustitution. It would have seemed but their leading men for plunging into a revolution, the only effect of which, if peaceful and successful, would unquestionably be greatly to increase the Missouri Compromise. The objection to that, made by some, is, that to maintain the provisions of the Coustitution. It would have seemed but their that that the provisions of the Coustitution. It would have seemed but their that the seemed but their leading men for plunging into a revolution, the only as the acquisition of the United States, and optiside of the constitution. It would have seemed but their that the coustitution. It would have seemed but their that the coustitution. It woul

their respective States constitute a part of ture acquisitions. What reasonable objection the present confederacy. But should a new can there be to an amendment of the Consticonfederacy, composed of the Cotton States, intion, somewhat in the following form:

Li shall be lawfal for all the citizens and acts would be to legalize the African slave residents of the United States, migrating intrade. Its immediate effect would be to de- to any Territories thereof, to carry with them preciate the value of slaves more than fifty all property and all persons held to service per cent, throughout all the slave-holding or labor under the laws of the States from turbed the repose of the country, and suggests measures for their adjustment eminently worthy of the consideration of patriotic men less than \$1,000, able hands brought directly to service or labor under the laws of the States from which they emigrate, and said laws shall govern their rights of property and claims to service or labor aforesaid in said Territofrom Africa, under an unrestricted slave ries, until the same shall be admitted into trade, could soon be purchased for \$200. And the Union, anything in the legislation of if the Southern Confederacy should then con-

nificent empire it will become. But in the meantime, what is to become necessary for them to do is to vote "no Conof the bord r slaveholding States? They
rention." If they desire to do their whole have no desire to open the African slave question for themselves in framing their State duty they should vote also for the Union trade, and no interest which can be subserved by it. On the contrary, such a measure all that is necessary to settle, for the purwould at one blow annihilate more than onebalf the value of their slave property; while the breaking up of the Union would expose the re-idue to increased peril.

text for a disraption of the Union:

1. The repeal of the Personal Liberty
Laws, so called, of some of the Northern I venture to predict that Tennessee and the border slave-holding States will never be allowed to join the Cotton Confederacy, should it be established, unless it be with Law as may be required to give it more effihe clear understanding that they will assent o the re-opening of the African slave trade. They are now to be used for the purpose of effecting the peaceful recession of the cotton States, and to ward off from them the perils of disunion; but, when that object is effected, they will be required to submit to the about? Let the conservative and Union men, throwing behind them all antipathies, terms of the seceders of the cotton States, and in any event remain a barrier between them and the abolitionists of the north, reliev- and all personal ambition, meet together on ed from the restraints of our present Consti-

In considering the remedies for the present difficulties of our country, it is essential to understand the elements with which we

The first of these is the cotton State leaders, who have long desired the destruction of the Union, and avail-themselves of existthey are concerned, to accomplish their cherished object. Nothing as those men openly avow, can deter them from their pre-determined course, and if they be consulted at all, their policy will be, as it has been in connection with the administration and their control of its newspaper organs, to prevent all compromises, and hasten the dissolution of the Government. To consult such men, when seeking means to preserve the Union, is but to take enemies into your councils. The other class, whom it is not only unnecrush to civil war for the preservation of the Union, without listening to the just complaints of the Union men of the South. They lo not seem to reflect that secession arguneuts on the one hand and Union arguments on the other, are in the border slave-holding the Brooklyn and Pensacola affairs. The States, addressed to men who are smarting mission of the Brooklyn is peaceful. The under a sense of wrong and outrage from northern interference, with their domestic t otherwise. They would like to have a collinstitutions. It is but natural, that men so situated should listen with complacency to those who promise them relief and satisfaction by means however desperate. Keeping clear of the disunionists, per se, on the one hand, and those who would at once rush into civil war on the other, let the lovers of the Union, North and South, particularly those of the Border slave-holding, and the Middle free states, on whom the calamities of disunion must most heavily fall, confer together of the nation. These duties he is expected to and devise it possible, a peaceful remedy for perform, any ordinance of secession to the existing wrongs. This is not a very difficult contrary notwithstanding. But it is not necdial adhesion of the people in the border the defensive. If a State choose to withdraw slave holding states, it is only necessary to her representation in Congress, let them go. relieve them from the apprehension of per- If the Federal Judicial officers within a State petual inteference by northern demagogues resign, and none can be found to fill their nd fanatics with their local affairs. In several of those states not one fourth of the voters are slave-holders; but they justly con-

> Neither class have any interest to be subserved by the disruption of the Union. and no men would be more loyal to it, if satisfied that the reserved rights of their re- while, the luxury of a direct tax of millions pective states will be sacredly respected. It is a great error to suppose that all the all its burdens of a standing army and navy. orthern men who voted for Lincoln and Hamlin are disposed to interfere with the rights of the South. A large mass of them are democrats, who were driven from their an "accursed" thing as has been represented. Washington to recover \$180,000, due the party by the acts of Southern disunioists, and they may deem it best for themselves, brough whose insidious influence one obnoxous issue after another, culminating with the to resume their relations with the Federal Lecompton Constitution, and the act relative | Government. But, should they become resto the admission of Kansas, into the Union. was attempted to be incorporated into their

creed. They are as they always have been-

the staunch friends of State Rights. Anoth-

ider slavery an institution with which their

nore northern neighbors have no business to

nterfere, and they resent such inteference

as indignantly as the slave-holders them-

er mass of these voters were from the old whig party, who had no design or desire to interfere with Southern Institutions. And, it may be safely assumed, that not one in twenty of those who voted the republican licket had the least conception that by so doing they were endangering the Union of the States. How they now shrink back from the consequences of their own work is shown and in so doing, save the State institutions. the consequences of their own work is shown by the result of the recent elections in Boson and surrounding towns, and many other evidences; and, if such be the reaction in the very hot-bed of abolitionism, what must it be in the less excited portions of the North? In short, Lincoln's election, by a minerity of asking information and my views in rethe popular vote, was the result of divisions artfully produced with a view to that result, by the Southern disunionists themselves, and now, for the purpose of carrying out their disorganizing schemes, they faisely assume there is a settled hatred in the North towards the

South, incompatible with the existence of the Union! Woe to themselves as well as their country, if they shall succeed in inflaming the whole North with the hatred which burns in the bosoms of a Garrison and a Keitt, one of as they have a clean majority in both whom calls our Constitution a league with hell, because it protects slavery, and the other pronounces it accursed, because it does not! these incendiaries who stir up popular hatred al work, how long will it be before the North and the South, whether in the Union or out to exclude slave-holders from the Territories, of it, will precipitate themselves upon each

is no fixed determination in the North to deprive their property of the protection which a concerted effort of all the conservative ele- | and would agree to none, but declared ments of the North to repeal the so-called Personal Liberty Laws, wherever they have been enacted. The Republicans themselves, admit them to be unconstitutional, and, under ordinary circumstances, it might be safe-But their passage, and unrepealed existence. can and will be again broken up, unless you are an evidence of hostility to the South. which nothing but their removal from the statute book can effectually destroy. As to

the rendition of fugitives from labor, the following is the provision of the Constitution, viz: "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the constitution, the following is the provision of the Constitution, by the rights of the South; I say stand up to them. You will be told that our rights must be protected. So I say. But are you going to get protection by seceding from the Union? I venture the assertion that there is not one right but what is, and can be better protected in the Union than out of it.

It seems to me impossible to provide for the soul lose all, give up all. You bring Can-rendition of fugitives more effectually, than rendition of fugitives more effectually, than in that the North is trying to analogous to the ac's of the Secessionists of

By Telegraph.

From Washington, Washington, Jan. 28. - Private and reliable et ers from Lincoln, urge his friends to conciliation and compromise, and indicate the border States resolutions as a reasonable ba

sis of adjustment. Soon after the electoral vote is counted on the 13th of February, he will give the public his views on the present crisis! The Union men are much encouraged by e prompt response to the invitation for

vision would be in harmony with the general

possible, less obnoxious to Northern seati-

3. A final settlement of the Territorial

By what means shall these ends be brought

the platform of the Union, and by an united

effort save their country. It is madness to quarrel about a sinking ship. Let their only emulation be which shall do the most to save

it, and the crew will hereafter know how to

reward him who may have been most active

and devoted. It requires but an effort by the

conservative men to organize a great Union party regardless of former differences, which

will sweep over the country like an avalanche,

burying abolitionism and disunionism beyond

the hope of resurrection. It was the insidi-

ous arts of the disunionists dividing and dis-

racting the conservative vote of the country,

driving multitudes into the republican camp

and keeping other multitudes from the polls

which secured victory to the Republicans in

the late Presidential election. There is the best evidence of which the nature of the case

s susceptible, that a large proportion of the

bination composed of such elements, united

matter of necessity, and, I hope, of choice, it must be conservative; but if it be not, it

lars, is pointed out by Mr. Buchanan in his

last annual message. He must collect the Federal revenues. He

places, it cannot be helped. If the post-mas-

over their quarterly revenues, let the post offices be discontinued. But, let not a ship

enter their ports without paying the lawful

duties to the United States, or leave them

without a clearance from the Federal author-

ities, until the matter is adjusted. Let the

people of the seceding States enjoy, for a

to support an independent government, with

ministers and consuls, &c., &c. It may be

that a short experience would satisfy

their people that the Union is not such

and especially their wives and their children.

tive under this state of things, and attempt

by violence to "coerce" the United States

into a surrender of her properity, the issue

But a few words more, and my present

task is over. Surely, there is virtue and pa-

triotism enough in the country to save it.

To you, and to the men in active political

life, everywhere, is committed the solemn

duty of organizing the conservative elements.

North and South, into one great party, and

Do not, I beseech you, through the want of

concession on the one hand, and firmness

on the other, suffer our glorious Republic,

which has been the world's wonder, to be-

come the world's derision. Let it not be

seid, that all wisdom, disinterestedness, pa-

triotism and energy lie buried with our Washingtons, our Jeffersons, our Madisons,

But a word more: As to what can or will

be done by Congress, I am not able to tell;

but one thing I do know, and that is, that

the withdrawal of twenty members from

the seceding States has weakened us of the

South very much, and whatever we may

branches of Congress. It seems to me the

course for the South to bave pursued, was to

bave kept her representatives at their posts. Then, if Mr. Lincoln and his party had attempted to interfere with the rights of the

South, they could have been prevented, from

the fact that there would have been a clean

the Republican party would have split to peices and become disorg nized. In view of all this, I am compelled to say,

that the precipitate action of the seceding States, deserves the condemnation of all pa-

triots, and lovers of the Union. Many of their

coming here, was to forward secession and destroy the Federal Government. Now, let

me appeal to you as friends, as brothers, who love the Union: will you follow off those se-

ceding States in their mad career, and unite,

submit to the reign and rule of King Cotton, and their Lords Keitt, Rhett, and Yancey?

it along the borders of the slave States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and turn the

Constable's sale.

and our Jacksons.

must be met and, God protect the right.

Washington and his compatriots in 1788?

slave question, by an amendment of the Con-

plan of the Constitution, and would leave A Fugitive Slave Law was introduced to day by Douglas, which is considered thor ough and effective, obviating the objections Constitution. These three points seem to me o the present statute. It is not believed that any border State pose of satisfying the conservative mea of the South, and removing every plausible prewill elect a majority favoring secession.

Affairs are more hopeful. Secretary Dix has instructed the command ers of the Revenue Cutters to defend themselves if attacked, and if the assailants are superior in force, to ran the vessels ashore and blow them up.

Dix also wrote the Collector, at New Or-

ciency, and at the same time render it, if eans, to apply to the Governor of Louisiana to revoke the seizure of the Government Hospital, and ordering 260 patients to be re-moved. Dix says this was outrageous, barbarity, disgraceful, to any age or country. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- So many military companies are arriving that it is impossible

o find quarters for them. Mallory telegraphed Bigler from Pensacolt last night that seventeen hundred men were on the ground to resist the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and if the Brooklyn attempted it, a bloody fight would follow. Reynolds, of New York, will to-morrow re port a bill making it mandatory on the President to call out volunteer-militia to suppres

Washington, Jan. 28 .- Hayne has as ye made no demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter. He awaits next week's action of the Southern Congress at Montgomery. The Brooklyn's errand is supposed to pacific, and not with a view of intercepting ostile demonstrations by the squadron. Her roops were destined for the Tortugas works. Capt. Barrow's despatches to Fort Pickens and the Naval Gulf Commanders were of the most pasific character.

Republic in party is thoroughly conservanployment of volunteers to aid in the entive, and is prepared, in concert with other reement of the laws, and protecting the parties who are conservative, to concede to sublic property. Referred to the Committee the South all that the Union men of that n Military Affairs. section really desire. What can resist a com-The Hospital affair at New Orleans has in a cause at holy as that which actuated

SENATE.-King introduced a bill for the

been satisfactorily arranged.

Capt. France, of the Cutter Harriet Lane WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 - House - Discussing he report of the Committee of 33.

I do not speculate upon the course which may be pursued by the new Administration after the 4th of March next, because it is still SENATE-The Pacific Railroad bill was a matter of doubt. It seems to me that, as a aken up. Chandler's amendment giving six sections of land per mile and Wilkinson's ame idment providing for a Northern route will be more powerless than any which has were adopted. preceded it. The course which any President of the United States, who regards his From New York. oath, must pursue in two important particu-

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 .- Tammany Half reolved that their delegates should bereafter e recognized as the only delegates of the city Democracy. A large meeting of citizens at the Cooper Institute recommended the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise.

The Chairman appointed Jas T. Brady, Cor nelius K. Garrison and Appleton Oaksmith | General Assembly of Virginia. commissioners to visit the secoding States imtask it approached in the spirit which gave essary for him to be the aggressor in any acts | mediately and report the result at the ear- of the Republic. I yet cherish the belief that

> From New Orleans. New Orleans, Jan. 29-The Revenue cut ter Gen. Cass received orders to proceed to New York. Capt. Brushwood refused to take her out of the river. ters in a State resign, and none can be found to supply their places, or if they refuse to pay

The bark Citizen, from New York, has an The Convention met at 121 o'clock, and after a salute of 15 guns were fired, went into secret session at 121 p. m., on the Mississippi river navigation question.

From Texas. Austin, Jan. 22 .- The Texas Legisleture met to-day. The Governor's message was read. It favors the calling of a Convention. Both Houses repealed the Kansas resolution passed by the Legislature in 1858.

The House took up and passed the Senate bill, directing the Comproller to proceed to

A resolution was unanimously passed, de claring that the Federal Government has no power to coerce a sovereign State, after pronouncing her separation. The Senate will pass the same resolution by a similar vote.

The Legislature favors immediate secession by three to one.

Austin, Jan. 24 .- The Legislature pass he resolutions repudiating the idea of using forcible means to coerce a secoding State and any such attempt will be resisted the last extremity. Only one-fifth of the members of the House are opposed to imme-diate action. It is expected that the question of secession will be referred to the peo-

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29.—The steamer Col-umbia has got off the bar and come up to the city. Her damage is slight. CHARLESTON, Jan. 29 .- The Legislature to lay declined an interview with the Virginia Commissioners, their separation being final and irrevocable.

From New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, 29 .- The Convention re

sumed deliberations at 12 o'clock. A great crowd was present. A motion Commissioners from the seceding States, was adopted. The Committee on Federal Rela-tions, presented a series of resolutions for immediate consideration, but they were postponed and the Convention went into secret session to consider the resolutions of the Committee on Commerce; supposed to be in regard to the free navigation of the Missis-ippi river, and the principles of free trade. The Convention is still in secret session, majority against him for the next two years. And by that time, my deliberate opinion is,

o'clock, P. M. Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, Jan. 29 .- Cotton steady; sales to-day 3,300 bales; Middling Upland 124 Flour active at 5 10a5 25 Corn—sales 39. 000 bushels at 67a70. Mess Pork dull; sales 600 busnels at 67a70. Mess Pork dull; sales 600 barrels at 18 75a18 87½. Sugar—sales 1450 hhds. at 5½ 5½, 25 bbds. Orleans at Anction 5½. Molasses—Orleans 36a38. CINCINNATI. Jan. 29 .- Flour steady; sales .000 bbts. at 4 55a4 60. Oats 27. Corn dull

at 35. Whisky 14. Mess Pork—sales 1,000 bbls at 17 00a17 121. Lard dull at 91. Sugar—sales 450 bbds. at 51a7. New ORLEANS, Jan. 29 .- Cotton -- The steamer's news caused an advance. Sales today 22,000 bales; Middling 11a111: sales of three days 51,000 bales; receipts of 3 days 44,000 bales, against 65,000 bales during the

XXXVITH CONGRESS-SECOND SES-SION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. Senate - Mr. Crittenden submitted resolu-tions in favor of his resolutions, from Michi gan and other States; also similar resolution from the Railroad Convention. The President's message was then read.— The resolutions of the Virginia Legislature

threatening.

Mr. Hale asked it Virginia had made a similar appeal to the seconding States.

Mr. Mason answered that a commissioner had been sent to tell the seconding States.

The motion to print was agreed to.

Adjourned.

of the existing questions which now threaten the Union. They were delivered to me on Thursday, the 24th inst., by ex-President Ty-ler, who has left his dignified and honored re-tirement, in the hope that he may render service to his country in this its hour of

The resolutions, it will be perceived, extend an invitation to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with Virginia in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy contro-versies in the spirit in which the Constituion was originally framed and consistent with its principles, so as to afford to the peo-ple of the slaveholding States adequate guar-antees for the security of their rights; to appoint Commissioners to meet on the 4th day of February next, in the city of Wash-ington. Similar Commissioners were ap-pointed by Virginia to consider, and, if pracicable, agree upon some suitable adjust-

I confess I hail this movement on the part of Vinginia with great satisfaction. From the past history of this ancient Commonwealth, we have the fullest assurance that what she has undertaken, she will accomplish, if it can be done by abie, enlightened, and persevering be done by abie, enlightened, and persevering efforts. It is highly gratifying to know that other patriotic States have appointed, and are appointing, Commissioners to meet those of Virginia in council. When assembled, they will constitute a body entitled, in an eminent degree, to the confidence of the country. The General Assembly has appointed ex-President Tyler, who is here, as Commissioner to the President of the United States, and also Judge John Robinson, by a like vote, a Commissioner to the State of South Carolina, and the other States that have seconded or shall the other States that have seceded, or shall secode with instructions respectfully to request the President of the United States, and the authorities of such States, to agree to abstain, pending the proceedings contempla-ted by the action of this General Assembly, from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between the States and the Government of the United States. However strong may be the desire to enter into such an arrangement, I am convinced that I do not possess the power, and Congress alone, under the war making power,

can exercise the discretion of agreeing to abstain from any and all acts calculated to prevent a collision of arms between this and any other Government. It would therefore be a usurpation for the Executive to attempt to restrain their bands by an agreement in regard to matters over which he has no control. If he were thus to act, they might pass laws which he should be bound to obey, though in conflict with his agreement. Under existing circumstances my present actual power is confined within very narrow limits. It is my duty, at all times to protect and detend the public property within the secreding States, as far as may be practicable, and especially to employ the constitutional means to protect the property of the United States and to preserve the public peace at this the seat of the Federal Government. It the se ceding States abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a colision of arms, then the danger, so much to be deprecated,

will no longer exist. Defence, and not aggression, have been the policy of the Administration from the beginning, but, whilst I can enter into no such engagement as that proposed, I cordially commend it to Congress with much confidence that it will meet their approbation, to abstain from passing any law calculated to produce collision of arms pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of the I am one of those who will never despair

the American people will perpetuate the Union of the States on some terms just and honorable for all sections of the country. I rust that the mediation of Virginia will be the destined means, under the providence of God of accomplishing this inestimable benefit. Glorious as are the memories of her past history, such an achievement, both in relation to her own fame and the welfare of the whole country, would surpass them all.

JAMES BUCHANAN. The consideration of the message was postponed till to-morrow.

MARRIED.

On Saturday evenling last, by W. D. Robertson, Esq.

Mr. CHARLES Scho, of San Francisco, California, to Miss MARY L. MURKIN, daughter of J. A. Murkin, of this

New Advertisements.

For New Orleans. THE fine passenger and freight steamer JAMES JOHNSON,
JESSE JOHNSON, Captain, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Wednes

A. HAMILTON, H. H. HARRISON, Agents. For Cincinnati.

THE substantial passenger and freight steamer CLIP-PER, Capt. Tow. BRUCE, will leave for the above ports on Wednes o'clock. For freight or passage apply on b or passage apply on board, or to
H. H. HARRISON,
A. HAMILTON,
Agents.

MANHOOD, HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED. Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope, ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHOLE, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, in-ducing Impotency, and Mental and Physical Debility.

BY ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," de., removed without measures and without angerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to the measure of the condition of to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, Post-Pain, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J.

C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York, Post office Box 4,586.

TERRASS BROTHERS. Wholesale Grocers,

Fine Wines, Brandies & Domestie Liquors, SEGARS, TOBACCO, IRON, NAILS, &c. No. 7 South Market Street,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, Have removed to the above Stand.

Constable's Sale. BY virtue of a judgment to me directed from Esq.
Ferris, an acting Justice of the Peace of Davidson county, Tennessee, on the 24th day of January, I will expose to sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 5th of February, 1861, 22 barrels Sauer Kraut, one large family Carrage. Levies on as the property of R. L. Bingham, to satisfy an execution in my hands in favor of W. T. Berry & Co. Sale within lawful hours.

JAS. YOUNG, C. D. C.

New York AUCTION NOTICE.

HATS, In the City of New York, ON SIX MONTHS' CREDIT. JAMES H. PRENTICE,

WILL DURING THE MONTHS OF

February and March,

cell without reserve by Auction, at the store of the No. 14 Vesey Street,

6,000 CASES every description of FUE AND WOOL HATS, all of then are for the best trade, and are of a quality and finish superior to any heretotore made.

THERE WILL BE SIX SALES OF LOOD CARES EACH,

TO BE MADE ON Thursday, the 14th, 21st and 28th of February, Thursday, the lath, Slet, and 28th of Merch. and coldina and coldina

Hurrah for the Holidays

REMOVAL. Howe Sewing Machine Office

34 UNION STREET irst Floor, recently occupied by J. C. Harvey & Co calling the attention of our numerous patro and the public to our removal to more accessible quar-ters, we deem it unnecessary to refer to the merits of the Howe Machine, as their good qualities are already he Howe Exchanges household words."

Afull stock of Silk, Spool Cotton, and Machine Findings always on hand. CONE BROS., Agents,

34 Union Street,
Nashville, Tenn.

FOR HIRE. WO very sprightly negro Boys, 12 an 13 year old. Apply at this Office. jan16-tf GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, FOR February, just received by JOHN YORK & CO.

Literary Papers. The New York Herald, Daily,
Harper's Weekly, Leslie's Weekly,
The Ledger, Weekly, Waverly Magazine, Weekly,
Wilke's Spirit of the Times,
Porter's Spirit of the Times,
The New York Mercury, The New York Weekly,
Received by
JOHN YORK & CO.
38 Union Street.

Auction Sale of Fresh Groceries TERRASS BROTHERS O'N Thursday morning next, Jan. 31,,'61, we will sell in front of our Warehouse the following articles: on tront of our Warehouse the following articles:

50 hhds New Crop Sugar, 200 bexes Brandy,
100 bbls N. Y. Coffee, do 100 bbls Rye Whisky,
100 "Pow'd. Crushed do 100 "Bourbon de
100 "Molasses, 25" White do
100 half bbls do 25 "Robertson Co. do
100 bags Coffee, 25" Old Reserve do
25 bbls Mackerel, 50" A.M. Brandy & Gin,
25" White Fish, 10" S. M. Wine,
100 Kit Mackerel, 10" doz Brooms,
50" Tallow do 100,900 Segars,
50" Virginia Tobacco, 20 cases Sardines,
50" Candy, assorted, 10 bbls assorted Nuts,
50" Oysters, 100 boxes Glassware,
100" Fire Crakers, 50" Soup,

Together with many other articles

TERRASS BROTHERS 1861. Fresh Garden Seeds WE are now in receipt of a complete stock of LAN-DRETH'S Garden Seeds, of the growth of 1860 including all the different varieties of Nasturtium,
Pepper Grass
Carrots,
Mustard,
Peas,
Asparagus,
Fgg Plant,
Okra,
Celery,
ach, Kali Brocoli, Turnip,

ied with Garden Seed RAINS, BROWN & CO. NASHVILLE PLOW WORKS.

I AVING rebuilt our establishment, and furnished If AVING rebuilt our establishment, and furnished it throughout with the latest and most approved facilities for manufacturing Plows, etc., we are now prepared to fill orders for all implements in our line, manufactured from the best quality of material, and in the best style of workmanship. With our long experience in the business, and superior facilities for doing the work, we think we can guaranty a better article than can be obtained clesswhere, adapted to the wants of the Southern Planter and Farmer, and at less prices than a similar quality of work can be purchased in the North. chased in the North.

Orders from merchants filled at a liberal discount from card prices. Send your address, and get our

JO EDWARDS, F. B. HARRIS, E. P. EDWARDS

Succe sors to Edwards, Gilkerson & Co., Wholesale Grocers.

Fowarding and Commission Merchants. Brandies, Wines, Tobaccos, Cigars, &c., &c. CORNER CHURCH AND COLLEGE STREETS,

Nashville, Tenn. WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A LARGE AND WELL

lly invite the attention of the Trade SUGAR, MOLASSES AND SYRUP. 75 hhds Louisiana Sugar; 50 bbis Lovering's pow-25 " Clarified " dered Sugar; 20 bbis Coffee; 20 boxes D R Loaf Sugar; 100 bbis Plantation Molas- 50 half bbis Refined Moses; 100 half bbis Plantation 50 packages St. Louis Gol

Molasses; den Syrup; 50 bbls Refined Molasses; 50 pks New Orieans Gol-50 bbls Lovering's D R den Syrup; Crushed Sugar; COFFEE. 100 bags Baltimore Rio 50 bags Old Gol Java Cof-Coffee; 100 bags New Orleans Rio 50 bags Laguira Coffee; 00 bbls Rectified Whisky; 50 bbls Robertson county 00 "Tenn. White "Whisky; 00 "Ky. DD" 50 bbls Smith's Old Re

o packages Old Rye Whis-serve Whisky; ky; 2 puncheous of Irish and Scotch Whisky. BRANDIES, WINES, &c. 10 quarter casks A Seig-10 casks Madeira Wine nette's Branky; 10 "pale Sherry Wi 10 quarter casks Otard, 25 "Old Port Duprey & Co's Brandy, 6 "Sweet Malaga" 20 qr casks Rochelle Bran-10 "Dry " Sweet Malaga "Dry " " dy; 50 pks Ginger Wine; 10 qr casks United Pro- 50 baskets Champagn prietor's Brandy; 25 boxes Claret; 100 pks American Brandy; 25 pks Lemon Cordial; 100 "Ginger"

TOBACCO AND CIGARS. 300 boxes Virginia Tobacco—various brands

CANDLES AND SOAP. kinds; FLOUR. 100 bbls extra Family Flour; 100 bags Pennsylvania Buckwheat Flour.

1000 sacks fine anpc oarse
Salt;
500 bbls Kanawha Salt;
1000 kegs Nalts and Spikes,
500 boxes Glass Ware;
500 Reels Cotton Rope;
500 Resks Soda;
500 Resks Green and
510 Resks Resks;
500 Resks Green and
510 Resks Resks;
500 Resks;
500 Resks;
500 Resks 100 casks Soda; berts; 100 bags Shot, assorted 100 dozen Broom; sizes; 100 dozen Fresh Cove Oys- 500 reams Wrapping Pr 25 "Alispice; 50 bxs Ground Mustard 50 "Fire Crackers; 50 bbls Cider Vinegar; 50 bbls XX Ale; 50 bxs Lemon Syrup;

CASH SYSTEM.

EXCLUSIVELY CASH. o sell Goods much cheaper, thereby making it the st of the buyer to give us their patronage. SNYDER & FRIZZELL, 21 Public Square.

Caruthers' History of a Lawsuit. Important and Peremptory Trade Sales of HISTORY of a Lawsuit in the Circuit Court of aruthers, Lebanon Law School. Price \$5.
For sale in Nashville by
JOHN YORK & CO., 38 Union street

PROCLAMATION

ISHAM G. HARRIS, overnor of the State of Tennes To the Sheriff's of all the counties of said

vention shall be called, and also of electing Delegate to the Convention to meet in Nashville, on the 2st day of February next, in accordance with the previsions of the Act of 19th of January, 1861, an prompt and immediate return make thereof, to the Secretary of State, as required by half Act.

In Testimony Whereof, I have he reunt set my hand and caused the Great Scal of the State to be affixed at the Dapartment in Nashville, on this 21st day of January A. D. 1861.

By the Governor:

INHAM C. HARRIS.

J. E. RAY.

Secretary of State. Land and Slaves of the Carney Estate

EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH. HAVE determined for the future to do an

Exclusively Cash Business And take this way to inform the public, so I shall no be under the disrgresable necessity of

REFUSING CREDIT To any one. In justice to myself and patrons, I make this announcement, knowing from experience that I can make it advantageous to all parties, I shall con-tinue to sell my

resent Stock at Cost until further Solice fully mvite all to call and look for then elves before buying. All persons in debt Nicholson & Humphrey, or I. C. Nicholson & Oc ome forward and settle, for the times demand

> NO. 22, SOUTH SIDE SQUARE. David Humphrey.

TOYS & FIREWORKS. Wholesale and Retail. COUNTRY MERCHANTS and all others desiring any thing in the above line, will find the best assort

45 Union street For Rent. ON the Ewing Avende, a very convenient Brick Cottage, with seven rooms Rent \$250. Likewise a very desirable Frame Dwellidg house, with cistern, stable and carriage house, Rent \$300. Apply at Hughes' Art Gallery, corner of Union and College streets. C. C. HUGHES.

dec5-tf FOR RENT. I HAVE four handsome Cottage Houses in Edgesield that I would like to rent to good tenants for the year, 1861. For information call at my residence in Edgesield, or on Wm. Moore, who is authorized to rent

E. A. HERMAN. FOR RENT FOR 1861.

Possession given 1st January, 1861. Apply
[nov2-tf] MICHAEL VAUGHN For Rent, Furnished. A SLEEPING ROOM, for a single gentlemen, Private House, with every convenience, particulars apply at this office.

FOR HIRE. A NIGRO WOMAN capable of doing service for a small family, as cook and washer. dec29-tf

NECROES TO HIRE. WE have a lot of good Negroes to hire, Men. Gir and Boys. [jan3-tf] H. H. HAYNES & CO. FOR RENT. A DWELLING HOUSE, on Cherry Street, 3 doors from Hasbrooks' Store, with 7 rooms including cook and servants' rooms, an office, smoke house, stable and small garden, well in the yard. Apply at the place or 59 North Market street. Possession given immediately.

For Rent. For Rent. THE two BOARDING HOUSES on the Wharf owned by me is for rent for the year 1861. If not rented before the 12th January, will be rented at public out cry to the highest bidder. For terms, &c., apply to J. E. Bauman, at the Rock City Mills.

dec29-tf W H. GORDON.

Co-Partnership Notice. HAVE taken in the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Prescription Business on Market Street my former lerk, Mr. F. J. HAUCH. O. SPRINGER. Style of the firm hereafter will be 0. SPRINGER & CO. F. J. HAUCH

O. SPRINGER & CO. MARKET STREET, NEAR THE SQUARE. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN Drugs and Medicines. Chemicals, Paints, Dyes, Dry Salts, Acids, Oils, Var-nishes, Spices, Patent Medicines, Instruments, Per-fumerys and other articles for Druggists and Country We have just received a large stock of Garden Seeds. We invite you to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Springer's Celebrated German Punch Essence—used by all kaloons. Try it. jan9-6m.

BUSINESS CARD ON and after the first day of January, 1861, our

EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

that we may be saved the necessity of refusing credit to our friends, with a large majority of whom our bus iness intercourse has been of the most pleasant char-acter, and we most respectfully solicit their patronage upon the terms suggested, as we know we shall be Make it to their Interest

as well as our own.

In making this change we shall be able to greatly REDUCE OUR PRICES. R. C. MONAIRY & CO. CONRAD, CHANDLER & C.

Produce and Commission MERCHANTS 49 COLLEGE'ST., NEAR BROAD,

Nashville, Tennessee. 400 BAGS Mixed Corn; 400 Bags White Corn, 500 Sacks Oats; 200 gacks Corn Meal; 50 Bales Hay; 20 Bbls Potatoes; 50 Bbls Onions; Just received and for sale by pani-tf CONRAD, CHANDLER & CO.

50 BBLS Fagen's Epicurean, the best article in the jan1-tf Seed Rye! 400 BAGS Seed Rye, a No. 1 article, for sale low CONRAD, CHANDLER & CO.

Blank Books and Stationery ng Wax, Ink, Q

Notice.

DENTISTRY. I WISH to inform my friends that I have removed in DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT to No. 6 Cherry streetimmediately opposite the New Hotel, where I have atted up rooms more suitable for my business. I times are hard and money scarce I expect to do were movery moderate terms. I solicit a call from mounts y and city friends. E. A. HERMAN, B. D. S. jan3-Im

HARPER'S MAGAZINE For February, just received by

Liquid Blue.

Also for sale by all Druggista and Grocers in th

dation in Picture Ma

HISTORY DAVE